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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Alarm in the Old World at the Eagle Strides of Brother Jonathan.

Paris Figaro: The United States does not threaten us from a military point of view, but from an economic point of view it constitutes for us an immediate and pressing danger. The debt contracted by the United States during the civil war will be completely extinguished before the end of the century, while the total debt of the European countries is reckoned to amount to the formidable figure of 126 milliards of francs. The United States maintains an army of only 27,000 men—about the number included in a single one of our army corps. In Europe there are 3,500,000 men kept in military service in time of peace, and it is easy to recognize what a loss in their productive capacity is caused to European states annually. It must be borne in mind that the men thus taken away from peaceful work are all at the maximum of their strength and at the age when a man's character is formed. The loss resulting from such a state of things is frightful when considered as a factor in the industrial struggle against the United States. It would be sheer blindness not to see that in these conditions the progressive and rapid development of the United States menaces Europe with such a competition that the time will surely come when the axis of industrial power, of human activity, and of political influence will be changed to the advantage of the New World.

This evolution movement threatens France more than any other European nation, because it is France which is bearing the heaviest burdens and which has the largest debt. Everywhere in Europe, even among the smallest nations, they are talking at this moment only of armaments, increase of soldiers and war material, and naturally, also, of new taxes. In 1870 Europe devoted annually to the preparation for war the sum of about three milliards; at present the annual expenditure for the same purpose is five milliards. In 1870 Europe kept on a peace footing a little more than 2,000,000 men; to-day she keeps more than 3,500,000. In 1879 Europe estimated that, in case of war, she could place in line, as a supreme effort, about 7,000,000 men; to-day she could have 12,500,000, and her legislation tends to carry that number to 22,000,000.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

How Mrs. Coston Got Her Signals Adopted by the American Navy.

One of Washington's remarkable women is Mrs. Martha J. Coston, now advanced in years but brilliant in mind as ever, and able to look back upon a life full of achievements. Mrs. Coston, says the Illustrated American, is the woman who, almost single-handed and in the face of tremendous difficulties, brought the Coston signals to their present perfection. Left a widow at the age of twenty-one with three children and no resources, she set out bravely to develop an idea which she found indicated among her husband's papers. This idea was to furnish colored signals at night for ships in the same way that colored flags were used by day. The trouble was to find the chemicals which would produce the necessary colors, red, white and green, in sufficient intensity. Mrs. Coston worked on this problem for many months, and after a series of failures finally succeeded, and the Coston signals were adopted by the American navy and used during our late war. What they did during that war is known to every naval officer, although scant justice has been rendered to the plucky woman who furnished them. Admiral Porter took Fort Fisher by the aid of the Coston signals, starting the battle at night, as he was able to do by this means. His success broke the back of the war. It was the Coston signals which saved twenty-seven lives of men on board the famous Monitor lost off Cape Hatteras.

It is a pleasure to hear Mrs. Coston tell of her adventures in foreign lands, for she has traveled all over the world and seen the great people of many nations. Half the countries of Europe have adopted the Coston signals, and whenever she arrives in one of these capitals Mrs. Coston is treated and received as a benefactor of humanity.

Mrs. Coston in her travels through Europe was received by the pope, by Queen Victoria, by the French emperor and Empress Eugenie, by the king and queen of Sweden, and by a host of lesser celebrities.

Mrs. Coston will send a handsome exhibit of the Coston signals to Chicago under the direction of her son. One of the most striking features of the exhibit will be the Coston aerial signals, which are shot into the air by pistols, and can be seen at an immense distance.

Honors to French Artists.

In France a popular painter inspires about as much sentiment in the other sex as a successful actor. When Benjamin Constant was elected to the academy a short time ago the women students at the Julien studios erected a triumphal arch of flowers and laurel before the painter's house and compelled him to pause beneath it and make a speech. Then when M. Constant came down the stairway to leave the house the fair students stood in double line and held palm branches over his head, making an avenue for him to pass under.

A WONDERFUL BIRD-WEAVER.

How the Baltimore Oriole Builds His Cosy Swinging Nest.

The Baltimore oriole is a prince in a house of princes, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine. The family to which he belongs is composed of birds remarkable either for plumage, note, nest, eggs or habit. Each can claim something curious and original; but the Baltimore shines in every one of these particulars, for in plumage, song and nest alike he is an especially remarkable bird. When the earl of Baltimore became the lord of Maryland his followers quickly noticed the correspondence between his heraldic livery of orange and black and the orange and black of the splendid bird that so abounded in the new estates, so that, very naturally, the name "Baltimore bird" was suggested and has been borne ever since.

His nest is one of the most wonderful examples of bird-weaving in existence. It is made of separate threads, strings, horsehair or strips of bark, closely interwoven into a sort of sack, and so firmly knit together that it will bear a weight of twenty or thirty pounds. In the southern parts of this bird's range the nest is suspended from two or three terminal twigs for protection from numerous enemies, such as snakes, opossums and the like; it is also made six or seven inches in depth to prevent the eggs being thrown out by the high winds. But in the colder north, where tree-climbing foes are rare, it is hung, not at the extremity of the branches, but in a cluster of twigs that affords shelter. It is much shallower than when exposed to the wind, but is very thickly woven and lined with soft, warm materials. The oriole's loud, fife-like notes ringing from the high tree-tops in the morning are an ample refutation of the old theory that melody and bright plumage have never been bestowed on the same bird.

THE HORNED TOAD

It Bears a Remarkable Resemblance to the Ancient Triceratops.

There has been considerable discussion in the scientific papers of late about the curious habit of the "horned toads," found in Arizona and Mexico, of spurting blood from their eyes when disturbed. Many witnesses agree in the assertion that the little animals really possess this power. According to one observer, the blood, or the liquid resembling blood, comes from little orifices just above and behind the eyes, and it appears to have a stupefying effect upon an animal covered with it.

The horned toad, says the Youth's Companion, is a strange-looking creature, and in certain ways its appearance recalls one of the most remarkable monsters that in past geological ages lived in the western part of America—the triceratops of Prof. Marsh.

This gigantic animal, whose name means "three-horned face," had its skull inclosed in a bony helmet on the upper part of which, over the nose, were three stout horns. The head of these monsters is no less than eight feet long.

When a horned toad is laid upon the head of the triceratops the resemblance is quite striking, as if this little modern inhabitant of some of the sandy plains of the west were a miniature reproduction, with variations, of the wonderful beast that roamed there in ancient times.

LIGHT SLUMBER.

A Street Agent's New Method of Drawing a Crowd.

An exchange says that a well-dressed man, leaning against a lamp post and apparently sleeping the sleep of the just, created a great deal of interest in a busy London street the other day. He sat on a box which he had been carrying.

Evidently being suddenly overcome with drowsiness, he had placed the box on the curbstone, and, sitting down upon it, had fallen asleep. To those who succeeded in getting close enough to the man his gentle, restful snore dispelled the fear that he might be dead. The side of his face was exposed and betrayed no sign of intoxication. It was the judgment of every one that he was sober, in good health and simply taking a quiet snooze.

When the crowd became so deep as to threaten a blockade, the supposed sleeper suddenly jumped to his feet, mounted his box and, flourishing a couple of bottles over his head, exclaimed:

"Now, gents, seein' that you are all here, I rise to a question of privilege, and after thankin' you for this most cordial reception, which I assure you will long remain upon the tablets of my memory, I wish to call your attention to my world-renowned corn and bunion eradicator."

Intelligence of the Ape.

A naturalist recently declared that we are wrong in ascribing unusual intelligence to animals of the ape species. "As it is the only animal with hands, it does many things by instinct and habit and necessity that resemble the acts of human beings and make it seem to us as if it is guided by intellect. The ape is hardly more intelligent than the dog, if, indeed, he knows as much. He has a gift for imitation and a capacity for mischief, and that is the most human part of him. But the animal that really knows the most, or is capable of being trained so as to show the most striking results of education, is the domestic pig."

LONGEVITY OF MAN.

People Who Have Attained to Remarkable Old Age.

It was Prof. Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life may be set at two hundred years—this on the general principle, says the St. Louis Republic, that the life of nearly all living creatures is eight times the years, months or weeks of its period of growth. That which quickly comes to maturity quickly perishes, and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner bodily decay ensues. More women reach old age than men, but more men attain remarkable longevity than women.

Horned animals are shorter lived than those without horns, fierce longer than timid, and amphibious creatures longer than those which inhabit the air. The pike will continue to live for one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five years, and the common turtle is good for at least a century. Passing up the scale of life to man and skipping the patriarchs we find many recorded instances of extraordinary longevity.

The ancient Egyptians lived three times as long as the modern lotus eaters. Instances of surprising and authentic longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans are not at all rare. Pliny notes the fact that in the reign of Emperor Vespasian (73 A. D.) there were 124 men living in a limited area on the River Po who were 100 years old and upward. Three of these were 140 and seven others over 130. Cicero's wife lived to be 103, and the Roman actress Luceja played in public after she had celebrated her one hundred and twelfth birthday.

A NOTED MISSION IN LONDON.

Founded by Frederick Charrington, Who Did Not Fear to Be Disinherited.

The other Sunday night at the Charrington mission, which is held in a long, narrow room, double galleried all around, the coughing (from the fog) was more like Fourth of July with conglomerate firecrackers, church bells and cannonading than one would conceive as possible issuing from a merely human assembly, says a London correspondent of the Hartford Courant. Just a word about this Charrington mission, which is a feature of the east end. Frederick Charrington belongs to a wealthy family of brewers. About seventeen years ago he began to do a sort of street missionary work in East London, near his father's brewery. His father threatened to disinherit him, but finally left him a share, though not a full share, in the business. Once, on being taunted on the street with wearing the blue ribbon—"what does it cost you to wear that ribbon?"—he was able to reply: "A hundred thousand dollars." He sold out his interest in the brewery to his brothers and built in Mile End road the great assembly hall, which had been projected but never begun by Keith-Falconer. Every Sunday night three thousand or more people gather at the evangelistic service of the mission, and its fellowship society, with the constant religious educational and entertainment work centering at the great assembly hall, makes it a power for good in a district which contains a number of powers for evil.

THE TERM "YANKEE."

Various Theories Which Have Been Advanced as to Its Origin.

The theories which have been advanced as to the origin of the name Yankees are numerous. According to Thierny, it was a corruption of Jakin, a diminutive of John, which was a nickname given by the Dutch colonists of New York to their neighbors in the Connecticut settlements.

In a history of the American war written by Dr. William Gordon and published in 1789 was another theory. Dr. Gordon said that it was a cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, used to denote especial excellence—as a Yankee good horse, Yankee good cider, etc. He supposed that it was originally a byword in the college, and being taken by the students into parts of the country gradually obtained general currency in New England, and at length came to be taken up in other parts of the country and applied to New Englanders as a term of slight reproach.

Aubury, an English writer, says that it is derived from a Cherokee word—cankee—which signifies coward and slave. This epithet was bestowed upon the inhabitants of New England by the Virginians for not assisting them in a war with the Cherokees. The most probable theory, however, is that advanced by Mr. Heckewekler—that the Indians in endeavoring to pronounce the word English, or Anglais, made it Yengees or Yangees and this originated the term.

Letters as a Profession.

Robert Buchanan in the Idler speaks thus bitterly of literature: "I entirely agree with Mr. Grant Allen in his recent avowal that literature is the poorest and the least satisfactory of all professions; I will go ever farther and affirm that it is one of the least ennobling. With a fairly extensive knowledge of the writers of my own period, I can honestly say I have not met one individual who has not deteriorated morally by the pursuit of literary fame." But Mr. Collins in the New Review says that great bonanzes are now awaiting the successful writer in America. There will, of course, be more failures, he says, but also proportionate successes.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

Its Oddities As Set Forth by a Literary Gentleman in La Belle France.

The common saying that one has to go abroad to hear the best of the home news is admirably exemplified in a recent number of the Annales Politiques et Litteraires. Michel Delines devoted a column to the setting forth of an astonishing feature of American journalism. French newspapers, he says, do not mind misprints very much. A coquille that does not absolutely tear up and threaten to bring the roof down on the compositors' heads is left for the reader to correct. At the very worst, the correction would be limited to a simple erratum. Far different is it in America. There editor, proof-reader, compositors attack each other in the columns of their paper when a misprint occurs. "This is what happens constantly in America," Mr. Delines says, "and the numerous Parisians who are going to Chicago will have occasion to find it out as I have just done." And then he goes on to relate the appalling case that he refers to. An American editor apologizes for his misprint, laying the blame on his proof-reader, and adding the remark that if that careless person would occupy himself a little less with the pretty girls who work in the press-room and flirt with the proofs a little more, such blunders would not happen. To this paragraph the proofreader appends a note to explain that his eyesight is not very good and that he needs new spectacles, which he has been meaning to buy out of the $10.25 which the editor has owed him since last December. Besides, the best reader in the world would be of no use in an office where the compositors throw every day more type at each other's heads than they set. Then the compositors take their innings, assailing the reader of proof with many unkind and discourteous remarks, of which the least offensive is that the oldest settler has never seen him sober. All this, Michel Delines informs us, is only the plain unvarnished truth about American newspaper ways. It is a simple, unexaggerated record of events which has just found "dans un recent numero de l'Arizona Kicker," and which he swallows whole without one gasp of incredulity.

A STRANGE STORY.

Death of the Notorious Black Canon of Lyons.

The death is announced in Paris of Abbe Boullan, the famous — or infamous—defroque, the Black Canon of Lyons, the real hero of "Le Bas," says a correspondent. Though he makes but rare appearance in M. Huysmans' romance, his influence dominates the book from beginning to end. And well it might, for in truth he was among the strangest spirits of his generation. La Figaro says: "To the cunning of an impostor he added a profound and devious scholarship. Magic and the arts of a darker age hid no secrets from him. When he renounced his allegiance to the church the archbishop of Paris, unwilling to lose so learned a colleague, sent two worthy canons to reason with him. But he called down so many devils upon their heads that they were only too glad to leave him in peace. For many years he has devoted himself to the practice of his art and profited greatly thereby.

"It was his wont to administer la messe noire, with all its obscene rites, in a private chapel beyond the heights of Mont Parnasse, and from many a distraught soul he exorcised a tormenting demon. He died at the zenith of his power. It is but a few months ago that he was called upon to relieve an unfortunate lady from a double spell. Not merely was the victim harassed by physical pain, but trees and plants withered upon her estate.

"The Black Canon by his incantations, instantly cured the bodily anguish and would have restored the leaves and blossoms of the lady's garden had not she too suddenly closed her purse. A straying from the middle ages, he leaves none to inherit his occult power, for he would have despised the experiments of so patent an amateur as Col. de Rochas. Was he the slave of superstition or a reasonable and contemptuous cynic? For the sake of humor and his own peace of mind, it is trusted the latter."

Instinct in Cobras.

It is a common belief in India that if a cobra is killed and the remains are left in a bungalow, others of the species will be attracted to the spot. A correspondent of the Pioneer Mail records an incident which appears to indicate, as he says, that there is some truth in this theory. About nine months ago Col. Ilderton killed a very large cobra in the compound of his bungalow at Dinapore, and had its skin stuffed and set up by a native mochee. Since then the compound has been infested with these snakes, and no less than eight full-grown cobras, measuring from four feet eight inches to five feet four inches, have been killed there, one of which was sitting up, with its hood extended, contemplating the house where the remains of its preserved friend were. It is a curious fact that every snake when found was making in the direction of the bungalow, and most of them showed fight when tackled. The last two were within a few feet of each other when Col. Ilderton killed them with a stick, and were advancing up the carriage drive together. No cobras have been seen in other parts of the station.

SAFETY IN A FAST ST

Such Vessels as the Campani Necessity Be Elim

A ship that can make New York and back in a Yo earn fifty-two freights in t stead of twenty-six of the twenty years ago, says the Review. The saw cuts n the coal does, and the ca double. But there is yet an of the matter. The late E Pearce, who began these fast the building of the Arizona successors at Fairfield Iper Campania, once asked a frie imagination reeled at the twenty-two knot boat, wh would not prefer to go slow boat in preference to an ignominious death in an ele The humor of the sentiment fact that it is the ocean tra ways goes down in the case lision, and it is the fast boat t the tramp down. Philanth manitarians should see to thi their reckless ingenuity is con discovery of some way of p people from choosing their drowning. Those who kn about boats know that the s the fast boat, because the must of necessity be strong, and strong boat never wait waves to hustle and buffet through them. Once in a while, an equinox may contrive a gale trouble even the Campania, bu requires time to gather itself and spend its strength, and boat of the right build does There are, of course, fast ocean boats, designed to make impressages in sunshine, which do which flounder in the trough of when the waves roll high.

DUCAL COUSINS.

Carl Theodor, of Bavaria, Is Assisted by His Imperial Young W

Duke Carl Theodor, of Bavar most charitable man and an ex clever oculist. He has three h for persons suffering from dis the eyes—one at Meran, one Tegernsee, where he passes a his time, and one at Munich makes no charge for poor patie at the door there is a box into those who can afford it are e to place contributions for the a the poor of the place. The duk is a general in the Bavarian arm born in 1839, and is a brother empress of Austria. In 1874 h ried as his second wife Princess Josepha, of Braganza, who assis in his charitable work. His daughter by the second marri Duchess Sophie, who was b February, 1875. She has inherit father's skill, and is his princip sistant in his work as an oculist. duke always enters his ope room by seven o'clock in the mo and the young duchess takes her in soothing the sufferers and with enthusiasm into the char work. As an example of the skill the San Francisco Chronicle tions that he recently removed a ter of iron from the eye of a turner, an operation which had the skill of several other oculists duke is the heir presumptive throne of the palatinate of Bavar his elder brother, Ludwig, who m a commoner, has renounced his

Electric Wires and Rain.

Prof. Wiggins believes that tel wires cause drought, that the a sphere cannot absorb moisture an is charged with electricity, and upon an oblate spheroid like the the electricity will inevitably coll the equator. In this way he ex the frequency of rains at the equ "If, however," he says, "there be vated spots on a sphere electricity collect on them. Should these or continents be connected by wi might accumulate on each alterna This has happened this year, and A ica has all of the electric energy Europe has lost it; so that our co nent is flooded and Europe is bu up with drought." His conclu from all this is that electric w should be buried.

How Kaffirs Cross Streams.

The Kaffirs are great swimm They can do things in the water wh other boys would look upon with tonishment. For example, a Ka boy can ford a stream, shoulder hi running as swiftly as if shot fro torrent. The way they accomplish feat is this: Just before entering water they get a huge stone, someth as heavy as themselves, and with help of a companion place it upon head. A weight like this gives boy balance, and he can keep his f ing against the heaviest stream. If were to drop the stone he would be light the water would sweep him his feet. And this is just one of Kaffir tricks to accomplish this against tide and flood.

Americans in Siam.

Americans first introduced cotto into Siam. Americans first introdu steam rice mills and steam sawmills. American established the first hospit The first medical class was establish by an American and is now conduct by him. Americans have done mo than any other nation to establish friendly feeling and confidence most of the foreign powers. Americ do not harass the Siamese or covet a of their territory. In the king's o words: "They bring peace and go will."

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

[illegible]—Merchants' Exchange.
[illegible]—Merchants' Exchange.
[illegible]—523 Pine Street.

THE STATE TAX—The State Board of Equalization fixed the State tax for this year at 37.5 cents on the $100. This is 14 cents higher than last year, and the Lord only knows what the tax would have been had Governor Markham not vetoed some of the appropriation bills passed by the last extravagant Legislature. If the assessment of property in San Francisco and Los Angeles counties had been honestly made the assessment roll of the State would have been much greater and the tax consequently less, but the property holders of those counties escape paying their just proportion of taxation while the poorer interior counties, whose property is, in a measure, unproductive have to pay a higher tax to make up for the short-comings of the deputy assessors of those places who are too often bought to make low assessments. The State Board should have raised the roll of those two counties, as San Francisco and Los Angeles always shirk the payment of taxes.

CALIFORNIA'S DAY—Admission Day, was a grand success at the World's Fair. There was an immense attendance and eight carloads of fresh fruit from California tickled the palates of thousands of people, the fruit being distributed in small baskets. It was a big advertisement for this State.

MRS. Cleveland on the 9th presented her lord and master another daughter, much to his disappointment, as he wanted a boy to bear his name. We may now look for a surfeit of baby talk in the gold-bug Eastern Democratic papers, much of which will be dished out in our California papers.

Twenty-three men have been arrested in Georgia for counterfeiting silver money. They had a "free coinage" mill. The plan adopted was to make dollars in large quantities and scatter them over adjoining towns, purchasing five cents worth and getting back 95 cents in genuine coin.

The wool growers will hold a meeting at Reno, September 20th, during the State Fair, to select a representative to the National Convention to be held at Chicago on September 29th and 29th, and to consider all questions of interest, including wages, shearing, etc. All wool growers are urged to attend.

The new geographies are ready for distribution. The cost of printing 50,000 copies was $60,020.74. The price has been fixed at $1.52 at Sacramento, or $1 20 by mail or through dealers.

The Calaveras Prospect says the gold mines of Calaveras county are giving out a large amount of gold, and the county is full of mining men looking for mines to purchase.

The United States steamship Philadelphia made the run from Rio de Janeiro to Callao, 5,000 miles, in twenty days, 18 hours, without recoaling. Naval officers regard it as a remarkable performance.

An epidemic has struck the jackrabbits in Madera county, and the stench from the dead ones compel farmers to stop harvesting, to bury them.

The Iowa Republicans are making fools of themselves by running two State tickets, a split having occurred in the regular Convention over the liquor question.

Captain J. G. B. Adams, of Massachusetts, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army at the late meeting at Indianapolis.

The Genoa Courier says the mountain fever among horses is abating, no new cases of hoeing been reported.

Peaches are cheaper than hay in Los Angeles. Alfalfa hay is quoted at $11 a ton and peaches bring $10 a ton.

The Palermo, Butte county, Progress, is now edited by T. M. Blakely, and a most excellent paper it is.

Chris. Buckley has arrived in the East from Europe and will soon be back in California. He is out of politics, so he says.

Bismarck has had a stroke of paralysis and is in a precarious condition.

Silver Bumps at Vacaville are $500 a quarter.

It is said that sweet peas flowers are death to flies.

The widow of the late Bishop Kipp died in San Francisco on the 9th, aged 81.

Hamilton Fish, ex-Secretary of State, died at his home at Garrison, N. Y., on the 7th.

The little town of Cayucos was nearly all destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th.

E. M. Hoxley, the well known theatrical manager, is dead.

In making appointments of foreign ministers, and other important ones, the Northerners are not "in it" with Cleveland's Administration. Seven-tenths, if not more, of its Democratic foreign appointments are taken from the South. They are all "in the saddle" down there.

We should think the owner of the American Yacht Navahoe would be tired of having her beaten day after day by the English yachts and would bring her home and turn her into a fishing smack.

Onyx promises to become a valuable Nevada product—Homer Index.

It will also be a valuable Mono county product, as we have it right here at Bridgeport in inexhaustible quantities.

The general Native Sons celebration of Admission Day at Napa was a fine affair and creditable to the young men who are to take charge of affairs of our Golden State.

The Supreme Court, in the Shortridge contempt case, has again upheld the freedom of the press; that the people have a right to know what the Courts are doing.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice for Publication.
Desert Land, Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
September 8, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ESTHER A. HUNEWILL of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 670, for the

S. ½ of N. ½ of Sec. 7, T. 4 N., R. 25 E., M. D. M. before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport, California, on

MONDAY, THE 23D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1893.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

Barney Peeler, Lewis Ladd, Zerah Smith and George Hedges, all of Bridgeport, Mono county, California.

au17-td C. W. CRAIG, Register.

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "STAR" QUARTZ MINE.
M. A. No 301.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, California, Sept. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MARTIN JONES AND F. E. LUTY, per R. M. Folger, Attorney in Fact, whose Postoffice address is San Francisco, California, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen hundred linear feet of the Star Mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situate in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, and State of California, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 38 A, in Township 7, North Range 24 E., Mount Diablo Meridian. Said Lot No. 38 A, being described as follows, to wit:

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES,
With MAGNETIC VARIATION at 16½° EAST.

Beginning at a porphyry stone, 2x1.3x.4 feet, and marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., set in a mound of earth and stone, said stone being situated at the west end of the lode line of said mine, and also the point of location; whence bears N., 66½° E., 56 links distant, a small dead pine tree 2.27 feet in circumference, marked S. L. L. No. I, B. T.; N., 21¾° E., 70 links distant, a small pine stump marked S. L. L. No. I, B. T.; S. 40¾° E., 126 links distant, entrance to Tunnel No. 2; thence Course 1.—N., 13¾° E., 4.-055 chains, or 289.6 feet to a porphyry stone, 1.7x1.6x.5 feet, marked S. N. W. Cor. No. I; Thence deflecting right 101° 50', on to the North Boundary of the Star Mine.—Course 2, S., 58° 25 E., 81 links or 53.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.5x1.3x.5 feet marked x S. L.; this being at the intersection of the North Boundary of the Star Mine with the east boundary of the Lookout mine, whence bears S., 86° E., 152 links distant a pine tree 3.8 feet in circumference, marked B. T. & S. L.; 22 49 chains or 1484.3 feet to a 4x4 inch post marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II, U. S. S., set in mound of stone, whence bears S., 39½° E., 24 links distant, a pine tree 3.7 feet in circumference, marked Star mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 50½° W., 27 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. II B. T.; N., 68° 52' E., 304 links distant, a stone mound with stake marked S. E. Cor. Star Mine, this being one of the original corners; thence, deflecting right, 78° 18', on to the East Boundary.—Course 3. S., 18° 49' W., 4.826 chains or 318.5 feet to a porphyry stone 1.8x.9x.7 feet, marked S. L. L. No. II, U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, being at the east end of the lode line Star Mine, whence bears S., 28½° W., 41.9 links distant, a pine tree, 4.4 feet in circumference, marked S. L. L. No. II. B. T.; 9.65 chains or 637 feet to a porphyry stone 1.6x1 4x.5 feet, marked S. S. E. Cor. No. III. U. S. S., and set in a mound of stone, whence bears N., 14½° W., 122 links distant, a pine tree, 3.5 feet in circumference, marked S. S. E. Cor. B. T.; thence, deflecting right 109° 37', on to the South Boundary, with vacant lands to the south of line.—Course 4. N., 56° 28', W., 22 78 chains or 1500 feet to a stone 2x1.2x.6 feet, marked S S. W. Cor. No. 4. U. S. S., and set in a mound of of earth and stone; thence, deflecting right 70° 23', on to the West Boundary of Star Mine.—Course 5. N., 13¾° E., 31.9 chains or 210.6 eet to a porphyry stone marked Lookout S. E. Cor. No IL.; 4.826 chains or 318.5 feet to place of beginning—Magnetic Variation 16½° E. Containing 19.58 acres.

TRAVERSE LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE WITH THE ¼ SECTION CORNER BETWEEN SECTIONS 15 & 22, T 7, N., R. 24 E., M. D. M.

Commencing at the aforesaid ¼ Sec. Corner; thence, Var. 16½° E.—Course 1. N., 86½° E., 90.-19 chains to a point, mound of rock, thence—Course 2. N., 37° E., 12.25 chains to a point on hill; thence—Course 3. N., 57° 04' E., 26.68 chains to L. L. No. I Star Mine; thence—Course 4. S., 76° 13' W., 123.40 chains to ¼ Sec. Corner, closing course.

SURVEY LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE L. L. NO. I WITH THE N. E. CORNER GREAT WESTERN MINE.

Commencing at a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone; thence, Variation 16½° E.—Course 1 S. 89° 19' E., 7.52 chains to a stone 2x1.30x.40 feet, marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., and set in mound of earth and stone.—Course 2. N., 89° 19' W., 7.57 chains to a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. I.

LODE LINE.

Beginning at the porphyry stone 2x1.3x.4, marked S. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., being the west end of the lode line, and, also, the point of location; thence S., 56° 38' E., 22 73 chains or 1500 feet to the porphyry stone 1 8x.9x.7, marked S. L. L. No. II. U. S. S., being the East end of lode line Star Mine.

The location of this mine is Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in the Book "B," page 2, of Records of said District.

This claim is bounded on the North, East and South by vacant lands, and on the West by the Lookout Mine.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Star Mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the County of Inyo, California, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG,
Register.

It is hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of sixty day (ten consecutive weeks) in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

C. W. CRAIG,
Register.

R. M. FOLGER, Attorney in Fact. s9-10w

First publication September 9th, 1893.
Last publication November 18th, 1893.

MEDICAL.

Mr. S. N. Hyde

Do You Ever Have Boils?

"For several years prior to 1892, there was hardly a day that I was free from boils and other eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the third bottle I found myself entirely cured." S. N. Hyde, of Van Valer & Hyde, Real Estate, De Long Building, Fresno, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

LEGAL.

ELECTION NOTICE.
SCHOOL TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE QUALified electors of Bridgeport School District, County of Mono, State of California, that an election will be held on the

16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1893,

at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to raise money for the purpose of repairing school house, and for the employment of an assistant teacher.

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $600.

The polls will be open, at the School House from sunrise until 5 o'clock P. M.

The Ballots at said Election shall contain the words: "Tax—Yes." or "Tax—No."

The Judges appointed to conduct the election are: A. J. Severe, R. M. Folger, L. D. Ladd.

M. M. WALTZE,
JAMES SINNAMON,
C. M. STEWART,
District School Trustees.

an19-td

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE MINERS'
WATCHMAKER, FRANK,
HAS LOCATED AT
BRIDGEPORT,
For the Season.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, SEWING MACHINES, AND MUSIC BOXES

put in first class order, and warranted for one year. No work warranted against dirt or injury sustained by letting them fall.

G. S. MAINS.

☞ All work left with Joe A. Brown will receive prompt attention. au26 tf

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BLACKSMITH AND
WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
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Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.

OTTO LARSON,
Lessee.

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For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

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FAST TIME
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CHEAP FARE.

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BRIDGEPORT
LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE

Leaves GENOA,
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
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Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for
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BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.
Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS

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ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

It is situated at the head of Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and consists of 160 acres of first-class orchard and garden lands.—It will cut 30 tons of hay. There are 30 5-year old apple trees, also blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., on it. It is well irrigated by a ditch belonging to the ranch.

Any one wanting a good home and farm, can have further particulars by addressing

W. T. BARNES,
au26 Coleville, Mono County, California.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

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Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 462. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street.
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 85 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 25-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞ HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND-MADE CIGARS.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.
☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS And will be conducted first-class.
s24-tf STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store, BRIDGEPORT.
Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING HONING RAZORS, etc.
au6-tf JOSEPH SPARKS Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTER, Proprietor.
[je10-tf]

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SHOULD TAKE
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$2 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

The Sunnamon family moved in from the ranch on Saturday last.

R. S. Miner arrived from San Francisco on Monday's Bodie stage.

Dr. C. Sinclair went to San Francisco on Sunday, in his own conveyance to Carson. He was accompanied by Miss Ella Donnel the esteemed "Angel" of the CHRONICLE-Union, who will take a vacation of a month or so visiting friends below. Miss Ella has been a faithful attache of this office for the past two years, this being her first lengthy vacation, and we all hope it will be a pleasant one. During her absence her sister, Miss Addie Donnel will take her "case."

Joseph Langguth, of Benton, was here on Saturday last, en route for San Francisco for recreation. He is a Pioneer, having arrived at San Francisco in September, 1849.

Mrs. W. O. Lundy and Miss Baker returned to Lundy on Monday.

G. B. Reese, Superintendent of the Bodie & Mono Mills Railroad Co., and Oscar B. Brown, of the same road, came over from Bodie on Sunday. Mr. Reese will spend the Winter in San Francisco.

M. J. Cody and daughter May were in town on Monday. He will soon remove his family back to Bridgeport for the Winter.

M. L. Virden, brother of Judge Virden came over from Bodie on Saturday last for his health. He returned home on Thursday morning.

Mrs. Langrell and son came over from Mono Lake on Thursday.

Miss Cornelia Richards, Superintendent of Schools, has returned from the East, where she visited the World's Fair, and had a fine time, which passed too quickly. She is teaching the Antelope school.

J. M. Miller was over from Mono Lake on Thursday.

County Clerk Murphey and wife, and W. H. Metson and wife went to Lundy on Thursday, returning yesterday.

District Attorney Hayes has been at Lundy all the week investigating a shooting scrap between Troy and a sheepman.

Grant Patterson and Jos. Sparks departed suddenly for Carson Wednesday night.

VOTE FOR IT—The election for a small tax for the Bridgeport School is progressing to-day. Everybody should vote "yes" on the proposition. We hope to see a unanimous vote polled in favor of the tax. The children of nearly every taxpayer in this school district who has a family has had the benefit of our public school, and even should he have no children now attending it, he should be willing to allow those who paid school taxes for his benefit when they had no children of school age to reap any benefit, to have some good from the money they have willingly spent in keeping up the school for the public good. Vote early and vote "yes."

ADMISSION DAY.—Admission Day was quietly observed here. Flags were displayed, and in the afternoon the Brass Band turned out and serenaded the old Pioneers, there being a number of such in our town. This office was favored with some good music, our Senior being a Pioneer. The Band has our thanks for the remembrance. In the evening a social dance was given at Bryant's Hall. It was well attended, but, as we are a strictly moral community, dancing closed at midnight, the religious principles of the musicians not allowing them to encroach upon the Sabbath.

THE BROWN CASE—On Wednesday, in the case of Broder et al, vs. Conklin et al, Judge Virden denied a motion of E. S. Miner, for Broder, to have judgment entered on the findings of Judge Rooney, who tried the case, but who failed to file his decision before he went out of office. The case was then set for trial on the 20th of October, but in the meantime Mr. Miner proposes to appeal to the Supreme Court from Judge Virden's ruling, in which case the trial may not come off until next Summer. W. H. Metson appeared for Conklin.

SUDDEN DEATH—Joseph G. Kahn, manager of Rosenwald, Kahn & Co., at Lundy, died on Tuesday of last week, of internal injuries received from his horse falling or jumping on his return from the Lakeview mine on the previous Sunday. He was a promising young man, only 29 years of age and was liked by all who knew him. His remains were sent to San Francisco for interment.

AT WORK—M. J. Cody has his arrastra at work on ore from his Rattlesnake mine, and we are glad to learn that his prospects are very fair. Good work is being done in the mine, which is showing paying ore, and Cody stands a good show of becoming a veritable "gold bug", as he promises to have a rich gold mine.

LIFE DIPLOMA—At the last meeting of the State Board of Education Miss Zella Hayden, principal of the Bridgeport school, was granted a Life Diploma. S. L. Combs, our last teacher, was also granted a Life Diploma, Grammar Grade.

FOR SALE CHEAP—The Pacific Consolidated mining "plant" at Bodie will be sold cheap for cash. This will be a great bargain. Apply at the CHRONICLE-UNION office

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CLOSED DOWN—The Bodie & Mono Lake Railroad has closed down for the Winter. The Company cut only 200,000 feet of lumber this season.

DISTRICT FAIR.

The District Fair opens at Bishop on Tuesday next, the 19th, to last four days.

It promises to be a good exhibit, and should be well attended, particularly by stockmen, as there will be a good show of stock and a good race program. If the weather permits we learn that a number of Bridgeporters will visit it. The following is the race program:

FIRST DAY.

Trotting, 3 year olds, free for all colts raised in District; mile and repeat, purse $100—$75 to first, $25 to second.

Running, ¼ mile dash, free for all, $50.

SECOND DAY.

Trotting, 3 in 5, mile heats, free for all stallions owned in District, $100.

Running ¼ mile dash, 2 year olds, $50.

THIRD DAY.

Trotting, 3:10 class, mile and repeat, $75.

Running, mile dash, free for all, $100.

FOURTH DAY.

Running, ¼ mile and repeat, free for all horses owned in District, $75.

Trotting, 3 in 5, mile heats, free for all horses owned in District, $150—$100 to first, $50 to second.

In all races entrance fee 10 per cent.; 3 or more to enter, 2 or more to start.

The base ball games will be announced later on. Now there is an opportunity for some of our fast horse owners—or owners of our fast horses, whichever suits best, to corral a few of Inyo's dollars by entering for the above races.

SPLENDID GRAPES.—We thank our old friends, O. H. Hill and wife, of Bishop, Inyo county, for a box of three varieties of large and handsome grapes, the product of the vineyard, near Bishop, of our old-time Bridgeporter, Thomas Scott. The grapes comprise white and blue—the latter round and oval, and they well evidence the productiveness of the soil of Inyo. A county that can produce such fruit, should be a pretty good one to tie to.

HOIST THE FLAG.—Monday next will be Centennial Anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the National Capitol by Washington. Congress has declared it a holiday at Washington.

ARM BROKEN.—The Carson News says that on Wednesday Frank Dotan had his left arm broken just above the elbow by the upsetting of a blacksmith's derrick, under which he had driven, the heavy timbers falling upon his arm.

The Genoa Courier is jubilant over the gold prospects of Douglas county. The Zira mine is producing rich ore, and a mill is to be built, and the Willard mine at the Mountain House will soon give work to twenty-five men. The Willard mine will be a great help to the farmers of Antelope Valley, which will be the nearest depot for vegetables, fruits, etc., in season.

The Legislature of British Guiana offers a bounty of $25 a head for 5000 Chinamen from the United States. They are wanted to work under contract on sugar plantations and gold mines. Here is a good show for some enterprising Californian.

George Reitz, son of the Public Administrator of Tuolumne county, attempted suicide by shooting, at Sonora, last week, but was not seriously injured. His girl would have nothing to do with him, unless he left off sporting and went to work.

James E. Gorman, the confidential clerk of the well known San Francisco lawyer, Reuben H. Lloyd, has skipped, having embezzled the funds of Lloyd which he had collected.

SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE.

Of the diseases to which it is adapted with the best results, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a family medicine, comprehensive in its scope, has never been thrust upon public attention in the guise of a universal panacea for bodily ills.—This claim, daily arrogated in the columns of the daily press by the proprietors of medicines far inferior to it as specifics, has in a thousand instances disgusted the public in advance by its absurdity, and the prospects of other remedies of superior qualities have been handicapped by the pretentions of their worthless predecessors. But the American people know, because they have verified the fact by the most trying tests, that the Bitters possesses the virtues of a real specific in cases of malarial and liver disorder, constipation, nervous, rheumatic, stomach and kidney trouble. What it does it does thoroughly, and mainly for this reason it is indorsed and recommended by hosts of respectable medical men.

NEW TO-DAY.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., September 8, 1893.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1893,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Composition,
United States History,
Orthography,
Defining,
Penmanship,
Reading,
Methods of Teaching,
School Law,
Industrial Drawing,
Physiology,
Entomology,
Civil Government,
Elementary Bookkeeping,
Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:

Philosophy,
Algebra,
English Literature.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
Superintendent of Schools.

A-FISHIN' WITH GROVER.

When your money's played out and the flour barrel low,
And the pay-day don't come as it uster, yer know,
What's the use of a-howlin' and growlin' round so?
Why don't yer go fishin', like Grover?

When the derned manufacturers shet down their mills,
And the hard hearted groceryman clamor for bills,
Why not take a sneak 'mong the back woods and hills,
An' keep on a-fishin' like Grover?

Supposin' the green goods you put in the bank,
Have soaked out to fill up some other man's tank;
Though your pockets are empty, O, don't be a crank,
But jest go a-fishin' like Grover!

An' supposin' agin, you should think of the days
When things hustled on in the olden time ways,
An' business was humpin'—don't get in a craze,
But start off a fishin', like Grover.

You voted, I 'spose, as you thought for the best,
(But somebody blundered, it must be confessed).
So now, with hearts thankful, enjoy his great "rest,"
As keep on a-fishin' with Grover.

—Massachusetts Mirror.

POLITICAL SQUIBS.

Oh, for another national election next Thursday! How the Republican party would sweep the country! What a blow free trade would get! How business would start up! How confidence would be restored! How quickly would the wheels in idle factories be set in motion! How speedily would the order of the Amoskeag directors be rescinded! How soon the Stark Corporation's new mill would be built! How bright with promise would be the future of America! —Ex.

Down with protection to all American industries and to American labor, and in its place give us free trade, with all the manufactories of Europe, employing pauper labor. This is the terrific blow under which banks are closing and breaking, mills and factories closing their doors and turning their hands into the streets.—Daily Saratogian.

During the last fourteen weeks the sales of wool in Philadelphia, Boston and New York have been 30,428,174 pounds less than during the corresponding time last year, and this notwithstanding a marked decline in prices. This is the shadow of free trade. Manufacturers are afraid to buy, even at much lower prices, and mills are closing up every day.—Philadelphia Press.

Stick your hand in the fire and you get burned, don't you? Yes, Well, the people did just that and why should they be so surprised at the blisters? They wanted a change; they have it. But the destruction of a billion of dollars, which scarcely measures the loss since the 1st of March, is a horrible price to pay for an object lesson. —Gouverneur Tribune.

According to Dr. Talmage, a panic is the dethronement of common sense. If that is correct the country suffered one of the severest panics in its history last November. —Kansas City Journal.

When Governor McKinley declared, "I hate that word cheapness," Bourbon organs, big and little, opened upon the gallant champion the vials of their wrath.—The country now revels in "cheapness."—How do the people like it as far as it has gone?—N. Y. Press.

According to the chief Democratic newspaper of New York there is an army of more than 35,000 unemployed workingmen in the metropolis. Probably about 34,000 of them voted for "a change" last Autumn.

If you see a farmer standing in a field kicking himself it is not necessary to ask what is the matter. He voted the Democratic ticket last Fall.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

DEATH.

MACY—In Ghent, N. Y., August 29th, Harriet Macy, a native of Hudson, N. Y., aged 84 years.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

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His English Betrayed Him.

The following story is told in England of Rev. John Sheepshanks, who was recently made bishop of Norwich: One evening a young Cambridge man, afterward head master of a well-known grammar school, but tutor for the nonce to a Russian prince, was smoking a cigarette in his rooms in St. Petersburg when a servant announced that a moujik wanted to see him very urgently. The unknown visitor was shown up and appeared in the well-worn garb from which Brian O'Lynn derived his simple but practical sartorial notions. To his host's utter bewilderment this uncouth being addressed him in refined English, and presently explained that he was a brother Contab desirous of securing his good offices. The man, in short, was Rev. John Sheepshanks, who, having landed some six months before near the mouth of the Amoor river, had made his way alone and on foot through Tartary, Turkestan and Siberia to the banks of the Neva.

Water Level of Two Oceans.

When the Panama canal was first proposed, there was a great cry about the dangers courted in opening up such a "ditch," some extremists declaring that the "lives of millions of human beings were at stake." This general alarm was caused by the argument that the waters on the Pacific side of the isthmus were hundreds of feet higher than were those on the Atlantic side, and that the great rush of water to even up the difference in the level of the two oceans would drown all Southern America and most of Mexico and Yucatan. Would-be engineers and sensational editors passed their opinions or wrote editorials on the subject. It now transpires, as a result of actual survey, that the Atlantic and not the Pacific, is the higher of the two oceans, and that in place of the difference being hundreds of feet, as had been affirmed, the surface of the water on the east side of the isthmus is exactly six and one-half feet higher than it is on the western side.

Queen Victoria's Family.

The royal family of England is the largest in Europe. Her majesty Queen Victoria's family circle numbers fifty living descendants, including sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, great grandsons and great-granddaughters, besides whom she has four sons-in-law and four daughters-in-law, five grandsons-in-law and one granddaughter-in-law. The queen has lost one son and one daughter, five grandsons, one granddaughter, one great-grandson and one son-in-law. If these were living her family circle would number seventy-four.

TO SEE stars is sometimes synonymous with rapt vision.—Lowell Courier.

THE vain man knows it all, but people would rather die ignorant than hear him tell it.—Atlanta Constitution.

BOARDER—"Look here, I haven't eaten anything for a week back." Landlady—"Ah, well, you might try a porous plaster."—Inter Ocean.

SEVENTH

ANNUAL FAIR,

OF THE

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

WILL BE HELD AT

Bishop, Inyo County, California,

September 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

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LOWEST CASH PRI

D. HAYS & B

CHEAP CASH STO

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POSTOFFICE BUILDI

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTI

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

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JOE A. BROWN.

General Merchandise,

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Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Ar

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps a
Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc

AN AUCTION EXPERIENCE.

A Relic That Puzzled Some Very Smart People.

A red flag fluttering opposite the door of an old farm-house draws a crowd. Even the victims of former auction sales cannot stay away, though they know from experience that he who enters leaves his wits behind. A public sale at a pre-revolutionary house, into which had drifted a "Mayflower" chest and a bed upon which Washington had slept, attracted the attention of Dr. Abbott, who tells in "Recent Rambles" how he ventured inside and what was the result of his temerity.

While willow-pattern china was being sold he discovered a curious piece of polished, crooked mahogany lying between soup tureens and gravy boats. On picking it up and scanning it closely his first thought was: What a curious paper-knife!

"What is it?" asked an inquisitive old lady, as he tucked it behind a pile of plates.

The wooden wonder was brought to light again. "It's an old-fashioned wooden butter-knife," said she. "I've seen 'em afore this. Don't you know, in old times it wasn't everybody as had silver, and mahogany knives for butter was put on the table for big folks. We folks each used our own knife."

"What is it?" asked a still older lady.

"A colonial butter-knife," replied the doctor, with an air of antiquarian lore.

"A butter-knife! No such thing," answered this lady. "My grandfather had one just like this, and it's a pruning knife. He wouldn't use a steel knife 'cause it poisoned the sap."

The auctioneer at last took it in his hand, looked at it with a puzzled expression and cried:

"What is bid for *this*?"

It started at a dime, and the doctor secured it for twenty-five cents. He took it home, rubbed the gummy surface with kerosene, polished it with flannel, rubbed it with warm water and a tooth-brush and then gave it a long, dry polishing. Then he showed his beautiful prize to his family, with a triumphant: "See there!"

"Why, papa," cried his youngest daughter, "it's the back of a hair-brush." And it was.

WOLVES IN INDIA.

The Voracious Animals Show Almost Human Cunning.

One strongly-marked characteristic common to dogs and wolves is their skill in trailing and running down game in couples or packs. Such a wolf hunt in India is described by an English traveler in Pearson's Weekly, who, while with his telescope watching a herd of antelope feeding in a large field, observed six wolves evidently concerting how best to secure their breakfast.

Having decided on their plans of campaign they separated, leaving one stationary. Four crept stealthily round the outer edge of the field, and one lay in ambush at each corner, while the sixth crept through a furrow in the middle of the field, and there lay down unobserved.

When all were thus posted, the first wolf suddenly showed himself, and, charging the antelopes, drove them right across the great field, where they were headed by another wolf, who chased them in a fresh direction, while the first hunter lay down to rest. No sooner had the frightened herd reached the further end of the plain than up sprang a fresh wolf, who again turned them and took up the pursuit, leaving his panting accomplice to take breath preparatory to another chase.

Thus the luckless, terrified antelopes were driven from corner to corner of the great plain, till stupefied and exhausted they crowd together, galloping in ever-lessening circles around the center of the field, where the sixth wolf lay hidden, evidently waiting until they should be so effectually tired out as to fall an easy prey.

His calculations were, however, at fault, not having reckoned on the human presence, and just as he was preparing for the fatal spring a well-directed shot proved fatal to the nearest wolf, whereupon all the confederates took the hint and scurried off with all possible speed.

THE CHAMELEON SPIDER.

An African Insect That Changes Its Color at Will.

Almost all travelers in tropical regions have wonderful stories to tell of the strange mimicry of leaves and flowers by insects. Sometimes the purpose of imitation appears to be concealment, and sometimes the laying of a snare to catch other insects. A curious instance of this is related by Mr. H. H. J. Bell. While traveling on the Gold Coast of Africa last year, he noticed in the bushes a singular-looking white flower with a blue center.

Stopping to examine it he found to his astonishment that it was not a flower at all, but a spider's web, and that the supposed light blue heart of the flower was the spider itself lying in wait for its prey. The legs of the cunning spider, yellow mottled with brown, were extended in such a way as to resemble the divisions between the petals of the flower.

The web itself, very delicately woven into a rosette pattern, was white, and the threads that suspended it from the bushes were so fine as to be almost invisible. The whole thing had the appearance of being suspended in the air upon a stem concealed beneath.

When Mr. Bell knocked the spider from its perch into a white gauze net, his surprise was increased upon seeing his captive instantly turn from blue to white. Its former mimicry had been practised as a snare; now it was playing a similar game for the purpose of concealment.

But the end of the performance was not yet reached. When Mr. Bell shook his captive its body again changed color, becoming this time a dull greenish-brown. Later he captured another specimen of the same species of spider, whose flower web resembled an orchid. This spider exhibited the same remarkable power of changing its color

LEARN HOW TO THINK.

The Mental Faculties May Be Cultivated as Well as the Manual.

There is as much or more difference in the way men use their mental faculties as there is in the way they use their tools. Just as one man will proceed deftly and systematically to the accomplishment of a piece of work, with everything conveniently at hand, every motion intelligently directed to the furtherance of the main purpose, and an expedient ready for every irregularity or difficulty which presents itself, so, according to Power, the ready thinker proceeds at once in a right line to the pith of a subject, sifting out the extraneous matter, defining the main point, and bringing to bear upon it all his available information. On the other hand, a clumsy thinker will chase a question up one side and down the other without getting anywhere or arriving at any relevant conclusion. The mental, like the manual, faculties are susceptible and require cultivation. It is only by practice and continual use that the dexterity and skill of the expert machinist or other manipulators are acquired. No matter how naturally ingenious and handy a man may be, he will lack deftness when placed upon work to which he is entirely unaccustomed.

In order to think with facility a man must be accustomed to thinking. It is one thing to let the mind roam about the things one knows, and another to put it hard at work and keep it there, grinding at something you do not know, but want to. It is easy and entertaining to read an article which tells you something which you knew before and which you can indorse, but you learn nothing by reading it. It requires an effort to read an article which contains real information, however plainly expressed. It has to be studied, applied, digested, criticised, the suggestions raised by its perusal have to be followed out to the in-conclusion and to conscientiously read an article of this character is a task which a man is inclined to shirk just as a lazy man might shirk a physical task. But compare the man who shirks with the man who reads, and you will find in the first a mental bungler, in the second the accurate and able thinker, and the man whose head saves his hands and who is always valued, respected and trusted with the conduct of work and the administration of affairs and rewarded accordingly. Always read a little ahead of yourself. Read matter which requires an effort on your part to understand. The effort will not only place you upon a higher intellectual plane, but the mental exercise will develop a habit of accurate thinking which will be of more value to you than volumes of average matter read only to be forgotten.

EVILS OF READING.

An Article Which Avers that Book Knowledge Is Not Necessary to Brilliancy.

The London Spectator lately had an article on the ill results of reading, which has a grain of truth in it. It speaks of the bad effect of getting one particular book on the brain and being able to see no more. Then it says Mme. d'Arblay certainly wrote much worse after she came to know books and she doubtless lost her power because of her reading. The article goes on thus:

"Certainly there are plenty of people, men and women, who are exceedingly intelligent—and this is not in any limited direction—who never read, who know nothing about books and who could not gain from them any appreciable addition to their brightness. They have observed, they have thought, and they can talk. They observe, as a rule, much more closely than the readers who are apt either to be preoccupied or to be mentally 'dissipated'—there is no other word—and they think, when they think, in a more original, or rather, as that word has now a conventional meaning, in a way which is less obscured by the influence of the common sense of most." Their thoughts, poor or perfect, are at least their own and are strong thoughts.

"They lack width usually, though not always, for intercourse with readers has much of the effect of reading; but they have a certain directness and tenacity as to the point at issue. They are apt, too, to have humor, the incongruities of things striking them even more than they strike readers—how much had Burns read?—and humor of the peculiar kind which we define rather indefinitely by the word 'raciness,' that is flavor, the trace of the onion which animates the salad. In talking, it is said, they are deficient, but that is often only because they are in presence of persons whose knowledge of books they dread, or because they belong to the classes or races—for there are both—to whom the privilege of talking easily has not been given.

"There are women among us who never read, and talk excellently well—there were scores of them in France just before the revolution—and men who talk as only chiefs of professions can, but who have never seen a book since they were at college. Indeed, we believe that if the literary would inquire they would be rather startled at the number of the latter."

A Gun of Remarkable Power.

A distinctive progress in gunmaking is recorded. A gun has just been tested in France, which, upon trial, has given most remarkable results. It is of 6.5 inches caliber and over 47 feet long. To this enormous length the wonderful initial velocity of its projectile is attributed. This velocity reached the phenomenal figure of almost 4,000 feet a second, surpassing all previous records. The gun is impractical for use on board ships, under present conditions, but it does not necessarily follow that it may not be used with advantage on shore, especially in seacoast defenses, where such high initial velocities would be greatly desirable for the purpose of piercing the armor of hostile war vessels, provided, of course, that a projectile could be found of such hardness as to pass through the opposing armor.

DANGEROUS PASTURAGE.

A Curious Custom That Prevails in Holland.

The Zuyder Zee is kept back from a number of little villages on the coast of Holland by a great dike that connects sand-dune with sand-dune. During the low water of summer the sea retires for a long distance and the uncovered shore becomes fine pasturage, giving the farmers a chance to convert their own meager grass patches into hay for the winter. In "Artist Life by the North Sea," printed in the Century Magazine, the author gives a curious bit of local history and custom.

Unfortunately this provision of nature, he says, cannot be enjoyed by all. It is a bequest to these villages from the countess who died in the year 1642. To speak exactly, each descendant of a resident of the villages of Laren, Blancum and Huizen, of that date, has inherited the right to pasture seven cows.

This privilege cannot be bought or sold; it can be acquired only from an ancestor of the village of that date. When the spring comes the cattle are driven to the pastures, where they remain for the summer. Their owners commonly live miles away, and it necessitates two daily milking trips, on which they jog over in a cart with the cans and pails in midday and at midnight.

The pastures are hundreds of acres in extent, and for a long time it puzzled us to see how an owner could find his cows on a dark night; but we discovered that they have trained their animals to come to a certain place at the same hour each day and night by always carrying to them some dainty in the shape of salt or potatoes.

During the summer months these pastures are used without danger, but in the autumn the succession of northerly gales, in conjunction with a high tide, will put the land many feet under water. Sometimes the inundation is so sudden that the cattle are caught by the rising waters and drowned. So at the beginning of September watchmen are always stationed on the dike to keep a sharp lookout upon the sea.

The church towers of the villages are all in sight of one another, and the Huizen tower is in close communication with the dike. With a rise of the sea the man on the dike hangs up a lantern; if the sea rises more he hangs up two, which is a danger signal; but if it rises fast, three, which says: "Great danger; come quickly."

Similar lights are flashed from tower to tower by watchers in the belfries, and at three lights the alarm bells are rung. This was the alarm we heard, and in ten minutes the roads were thronged with people on foot and on horseback, rushing to the rescue of the herds.

This year none were drowned; but it was perilous work, and the peasants heaved long sighs of relief as they told us the details and announced that the cows were safe in the stables for the next six months.

POSSIBLY IN POTTER'S FIELD.

A Startling Story of the Wreck in Which Margaret Fuller Was Lost.

The name of Margaret Fuller-Ossoli is still a name to conjure with among the literary people of the older generation in New York. She is, according to the New York Herald, supposed to have found her tomb in the ocean, but there is some reason to suspect that her dishonored remains rest in the old potter's field of New York. Thereby hangs a curious tale. I met a weather-beaten old boatman at Fire island last summer, who captains a fishing craft with consummate skill, and there is a sharp tingle of Attic salt in his stories and reminiscences. Among other things he told me he was on the beach that June night in 1850 when a disastrous storm wrecked the bark Elizabeth, which was bringing home from Italy Margaret Fuller, beloved and admired on two continents, her husband and child. The ship foundered off Fire island beach in plain sight of land, and only a few of the crew succeeded in passing the breakers. Some bodies, not many, were washed ashore a few days afterward.

Among these was a woman's corpse, hideously disfigured, wave-beaten, fish-eaten, a grisly horror to the eye. But it had two very curiously shaped teeth stopped with gold in a peculiar fashion, which were known to have characterized Margaret Fuller. And besides she had been the only woman on the bark. When her friends came down to look, as soon as the report of bodies washed ashore reached New York, and they saw the awful thing vomited up from the jaws of the ocean, they recoiled shuddering, and utterly refused to admit that it could be Margaret Fuller. No! their Margaret was softly cradled somewhere in the cool green sea depths, and they could only think of her in the words of Ariel's song:

Of her bones are coral made,
Those are pearls that were her eyes.
* * * * * * *
Nothing of her but doth suffer sea change
Into something rich and strange

So, dishonored and rejected of all, the sea-battered remains of what had probably been Margaret Fuller were sent to New York and buried in the potter's field among paupers, tramps and outcasts.

He Meant No Offense.

A man absorbed in his work is apt to be curt, and may not mean to be ill-mannered. Here, possibly, is a case in point, as related by the Troy Times. A venerable and dignified bishop was recently having his portrait painted by an eminent artist. After sitting steadily for about an hour in silence his lordship thought he would like to break the monotony with the remark. Accordingly he said to the artist: "How are you getting on?" To the astonishment of his sitter, the knight of the palette, absorbed in his work, thus replied: "Move your head a little that way and shut your mouth!" Not being accustomed to be spoken to in this fashion, the bishop said: "May I ask why you address me in this manner?" Artist (still absorbed)—"I want to take off a little of your cheek." Collapse of the bishop.

SURVIVAL OF SYMBOLISM.

Even the Marriage Ceremony Contains Traces of Prehistoric Custom.

Mr. John Macdonell, LL.D., recently delivered a lecture on "Symbolism in Customs, Ceremonies and Art" at the Royal Institution. The lecturer, as reported by the London Times, said that no usage had been more prevalent than the blood covenant—that is, the contracting parties drinking blood drawn from each other's bosoms, and references were given to this practice from Herodotus to modern times. The Scythians made their oaths by dropping blood taken from slight wounds into a bowl of wine, into which were dipped a sword, arrows, a battle ax and javelins, and the bowl was then drunk by the contracting parties. In Central Africa much the same custom is still found. In tracing the wide prevalence of customs of this character we seem to be in the presence of a fundamental fact of human experience, an impression forced upon all races, that blood, the mysterious source of life itself, is the aptest emblem of a promise to be kept even unto death. After reviewing the various forms of marriage ceremonies—forms of capture and purchase, pouring of lustral water on the bride, eating bread together, the married pair sitting side by side on the skin of an animal slain in sacrifice—the lecturer proceeded to examine the details of the English marriage service and showed that it was a mixture of ceremonies, some of them symbolical and ancient, and that there could be found in it traces of primitive practices common to all Aryan nations.

Before the time of writing most of the affairs of life—adoption, the doing of homage, the administration of justice, for example—were represented by symbolical rites. Somewhat akin to these is another kind of symbols—the signs or marks to designate beings real or legendary—what may be called the heraldry of mythology or legends—the symbols of the gods of Hellas, Rome, Egypt, and, equally numerous, those of the saints. Certain ceremonies served in lieu of statements of abstract principles. The coronation ceremonial was in a sense the constitution of a country. Not by the bare words of a written constitution, but by visible forms, by a striking and dramatic pageant, people were taught what their sovereign is and ought to be, and what are his rights and duties. In mythology, and, indeed, in all arts, there is a process of elimination and selection until loose, floating ideas finally crystallize in the aptest form. The free gestures of individual adoration stiffen into a liturgical formula, the unprompted prayer hardens into the form from which there must be no variation of a syllable; the rude, shapeless stone of the idol is gradually molded into beauty. But at the moment of artistic perfection the symbolic element has almost departed.

FINEST TUGS IN THE WORLD.

Liverpool Craft Which Tow Sailing Vessels Across the Atlantic Ocean.

An American skipper recently expressed the opinion that he could always find at Liverpool a tug that could pull the timbers of one of his vessels or tow him home in less time than he could sail there. This is a high compliment, and one which, according to the Leisure Hour, is well deserved, for the Liverpool tug fleet is undoubtedly the finest in the world. British tugboats by no means limit their labors now to home or even continental waters. When a steamer breaks down a tug has to be sent to tow her into port, and the same thing occurs when a vessel is disabled by a collision or dismasted in a gale. Among recent tows may be mentioned that of the Stormcock, which took the sailing ship Ardencaple, of 1,700 tons, from the Brazils to a home port. The same tug has also towed the disabled steamer Sobralense from Madeira to Liverpool, a distance of 1,500 miles in 160 hours. The William Jolliffe towed the steamship Reading 2,000 tons, from Gibraltar to the Isle of Wight in a little over five days. The Jane Jolliffe towed the steamer Marcotis, of 3,000 tons, from St. Vincent to England in the depth of winter, her best day's run being 155 miles. The Sara Jolliffe left Minorca with the steamship St. Donats in tow on February 14, reached Gibraltar four days later, and arrived at Cardiff on the 25th. The voyage from England to Minorca and back again with her tow only occupied twenty days. Another Liverpool tugboat, the Pathfinder, towed the Sindia, of 3,000 tons, from London to Liverpool in seventy-one hours. Some little while back three tugs left Dundee, each bound for Cardiff, with a vessel in tow. The Blazer, of Liverpool, towed the Balmoral, of 3,000 tons. The Maulesden, 1,500 tons, was towed by the Flying Venture, of Glasgow; while a smaller vessel, the Brablock, was in charge of the Columbia, of London. Each vessel left Dundee at the same time and each took the northern way round through the stormy Pentland Firth. The first vessel to arrive at Cardiff was the Scotch tug, followed two hours later by the Blazer, while the Columbia brought up the rear at an interval of eighteen hours. Allowing for extra weight, the first prize in this interesting race must go to the Liverpool tug, which towed by far the larger vessel.

Metallising Cloth.

An interesting announcement is made in the French papers of the discovery of a process for metallising textile fabrics, by which, it is claimed, the latter are rendered proof against the attacks of insects. The materials, such as wool, flannel, calico, etc., are for this purpose immersed in a boiling bath composed of two and one-half pounds of sulphate of copper, one pound of sulphuric acid and sixty-two gallons of water, the fabric being calendered and dried after its removal from the fluid. The finish obtained by this process will, it is said, bear two or three washings before it is again necessary to subject the cloth to a repetition of the operation.

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